LURI BEEFFAL

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

DATE OF

INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

Yugoslavia

SUBJECT

Economic - Agriculture

HOW

Daily newspapers **PUBLISHED**

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Yugoslavia

DATE

PUBLISHED

2 - 19 Mar 1951

LANGUAGE

Serbo-Croatian

NO. OF PAGES

DATE DIST. 3/ May 1951

1951

SUPPLEMENT TO

REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

STATE

ARMY

Newspapers as indicated.

REVIEW FRUIT PRODUCTION; OTHER CROPS PLANTEL

FRUIT GROWING BELOW CAPACITY -- Belgrade, Borba, 4 Mar 51

According to statistical reports, 29 million plum trees in Yugoslavia were unproductive in 1949 and 27 million in 1950. In 1949, there was a total of 83 million plum trees, of which only 27 million actually bore fruit at the average rate of 14 kilograms per tree.

In 1949, 70 percent of all the plum trees in Yugoslavia were in Serbia. Of these, 37 million were of fruit-bearing age, but actually only 18.5 million produced fruit at the average rate of 12.4 kilograms per tree.

Of the 17 million plum trees in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1949, 11.5 million of fruit-bearing age, but actually only 3.5 million produced fruit at the average rate of 17.2 kilograms per tree. Macedonia produced an average of 34 kilograms of plums per tree. In 1949, there were 6,800,000 plum trees in Croatia, 1,300,000 in Slovenia, 1,200,000 in Macedonia, and 860,000 in Montenegro. In 1950, plum trees in Yugoslavia produced on the average 4 kilograms of fruit per tree, and there were 800,000 fewer plum trees during that year than in 1949.

In 1949, there were 13,774,000 apple trees in Yugoslavia, but of these slightly over 8 million were of fruit-bearing age, with only 5,300,000 trees being productive. These produced on the average 32 kilograms of apples per tree. In 1950, there were 400,000 fewer trees in the country than in 1949. In 1949 and 1950, 70 percent of all the apple trees in Yugoslavia grew in Serbia and Slovenia. In 1949, apple trees in Serbia produced an average of 19.2 kilograms, in Slovenia 50 kilograms, and in Montenegro 29.7 kilograms of apples per tree, while in 1950, apple trees produced an average of 8.8 kilograms, 14.8 kilograms, and 15.5 kilograms in Serbia, Slovenia, and Montenegro respectively.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTION MSRB XAIR

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/19 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600390468-0

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

In 1950, there were 5,800,000 pear trees, 3,400,000 cherry trees, and 1,300,000 apricot trees in Yugoslavia, but of these only 3,800,000 pear trees, slightly over 2 million cherry trees, and 900,000 apricot trees were of fruitbearing age. Apricot trees produced an average of 12 kilograms of fruit.

In 1949, there were 793,050 fig trees in Dalmatia and 182,860 in southern Montenegro. Of these only 550,000 in Dalmatia and 126,467 in Montenegro were of fruit-bearing age. The fruit-bearing fig trees in Dalmatia produced 85,000 metric centners, while those in Montenegro produced 28,238 metric centners of figs. In 1950, the number of fig trees increased by about 12,000 in Dalmatia and by about 18,000 in Montenegro.

In 1949, there were 3,30,248 olive trees in Dalmatia and 471,256 in Montenegro, while in 1950, there were 3,270,156 olive trees in Dalmatia and 486,039 in Montenegro. /In 1950? olive trees in Dalmatia produced an average of 13.4 kilograms of clives and in Montenegro, 12.4 kilograms.

In 1949, there were 6,590 orange trees in Dalmatia and 25,378 in Montenegro, while in 1950, the number decreased by 500 in Dalmatia and increased by 5,000 in Montenegro.

In 1949, there were 3,704 lemon trees in Yugoslavia, while in 1950, there were 4,842 lemon trees in the country.

CITRUS FRUITS PLANTED -- Cetinje, Pobjeda, 11 Mar 51

The number of orange, lemon, and tangerine trees in the Montenegrin Primorje has been increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ times compared with the number before World War II. In 1949 and 1950, 47,000 orange, lemon, and tangerine trees were planted on state farms and farm work cooperatives.

To encourage more extensive planting of citrus fruits, the Ministry of Agr_culture and Forestry has arranged to rocure seedlings from abroad. Montenegro expects to plant 40,000 additional citrus seedlings this spring, thus increasing the number of citrus trees to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times over the number before World War II.

PLANT TOBACCO IN NIS OBLAST -- Belgrade, Glas, 2 Mar 51

Nis -- This year, contracts have been signed for planting over 130 million tobacco plants in his Oblast. The sowing of tobacco in garden beds will begin 15 March and the transplanting will be done by 20 May.

A so-called "tonga" installation will be completed in the Enterprise for Processing Tobacco. This installation will supplant 450 workers and will hygienically improve working conditions.

CROP PLANTING UNDER WAY -- Relgrade, Borba, 14 Mar 51

According to data from the Council for Agriculture and Forestry, 94,940 hectares of farm land were planted in all the republics, except Slovenia and Montenegro, by 8 March 1951. In Serbia, 47,950 hectares were planted with crops, in Macedonia 17,095 hectares, in Croatia 14,951 hectares, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina 14,440 hectares.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/19: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600390468-0

| CONFIDENTIAL |
|---------------|
| CONFIDENTIAL. |

50X1-HUM

COULD PRODUCE MORE POTATOES -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 19 Mar 51

Of the 47,000 hectares of cultivated land in Lika, less than 4,500 hectares, or 9 percent of the total cultivated land, will be planted with potatoes this year. Over 25 percent of the total cultivated land could be planted with potatoes. These 12,000 hectares would yield 1,300,000 metric centners of potatoes per year.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL